# ...IE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

...L. XLII.] TUESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2394


## BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th of Dec. 1834.
The Amateurs will have the honor to perform,
As A FAREWELL TO THE HON'BLE Mr. NEWNHAM,
The much Admired Musical Drama, of
"GUY MANNERING,"
Or the *Gipsey's Prophesy.*
In which will be introduced the following Scenery and Music:—

*Act 1st.*

SCENE 1ST—THE VILLAGE INN, AT KIPPLETRINGAN.

*Glee*—"The Wind whistles cold."

SCENE 2ND—A PARLOUR OF THE INN.

*Glee and Chorus*—"The Fox jump'd over the Parson's Gate."

*Act 2nd.*

SCENE 1ST—A GOTHIC CHAMBER IN WOODBURNE HOUSE, WITH A LANDSCAPE BY MOONLIGHT.

*Song*—"Oh Slumber my Darling."
*Air*—"Come love, to me"—*Song*—"Be mine, dear Maid."

SCENE 2ND—A ROMANTIC LANDSCAPE AND WATER—FALL.

*Song*—"Draw the Sword, Scotland."
*Duet* "Without a Companion what's life but a heath."

SCENE 3RD—A WILD ROMANTIC LANDSCAPE WITH A GIPSEY ENCAMPMENT.

*Glee* "The Chough and Crow."
*Air*—Oh! hark thee, young Henry."
*Song*—"Follow him nor fearful deem."

SCENE 5TH—A DELL, WITH A VIEW OF THE OFFING AND TOWER OF DERNCLEUGH

*Song and Chorus*—"Now fill the glass and let it pass,"
And a *Scotch Dance.*

*Act 3rd.*

SCENE 1ST—THE SEA SHORE AND DISTANT VIEW OF ELLANGOWAN

SCENE 3RD—THE CAVERN NEAR THE TOWER OF DERNCLEUGH, WHERE THE PROPHECY IS FULFILLED.

*Finale and Chorus*—"Oh let your hands assure the youth."

After which,—*for the second time here,*
The highly Laughable Serio-Comic-Bombastic, Operatic—Tragic—Burlesque, called
"DOCTOR BOLUS."
In which will be sung, numerous Comic Songs, Catches and Glees;
The whole to conclude with a
*Farewell Address.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boxes..... | 6 | Upper Boxes..... | 3 |
| Pit..... | 4 | Gallery..... | 2 |

PURSUANT to on order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on the 30th day of September, 1834, made in a certain cause (wherein GABRIEL VRIGNON is Complainant, and ALEXANDER COLVIN AND CO. are Defendants, and in another cause). The Creditors and Legatees of JOSEPH BARRETTO, Senor, JOSEPH BARRETTO, Junior, and EDWARD BRIGHTMAN, are at liberty and are hereby required to come, on or before the 31st day of December 1835, before George Money, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default thereof, they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court made in the above causes, on the 24th day of December, 1830.

G. MONEY, *Master.*

*Calcutta, Court House,*
*Master's Office, the 20th Oct.* 1834.

## BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland,* at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and CO. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned in sets of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice, and from parties at Outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART and CO.

*Bombay, 6th December,* 1834.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons, will sell by public auction, on Friday next, 12th instant, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of large and small Waiters, Bread Baskets, Liquor and Cruet Frames, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basins, Cream Jugs, and a few articles of plate, &c. &c. A case of Whips, vizt. Buggy, Riding, Hunting and Ladies whips, Girths, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A few articles belonging to Gentlemen proceeding to England.

At 12 o'clock,

Will be put up, a Europe Built Stanhope, by Hall, Long Acre.

*Bombay, 8th December,* 1834.

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

## MANILLA CIGARS.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have received their supply of genuine Manilla Cigars, imported direct, and can warrant the same to be of superior quality.

N. B. All orders on their Books will receive prompt attention.

*Nesbit Lane, 9th Dec.,* 1834.

SALE by auction.—On Thursday next, the 11th December, YATES AND CO., will sell by auction, a large quantity of Woolens, consisting of Scarlet, Blue, and Yellow Ladies Cloth, Coarse Serge, 100 Pieces of Grey Long Cloth, Cochin Hood hides, Cooper's Tools. Carpenter's ditto, Blue and White Dinner Setts, Table, Desert, Soup and Cheese Plates, spare Soup turin, Silver Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, Desert and Table Forks, Soup Ladle, Muffineers, 2 Handsome Soup-turins, Blank Books, Cologne water, 100 Boxes of Soap, Bengal table cloths, Riding and Buggy Whips, Green and Black paint, Cambay Carpet, a quantity of Oilman's Stores of various description, and Household Furniture.

AT NOON.

A Buggy with Horse and Harness, complete, 2 second-hand Palenqueens.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO., from the celebrated House of Messrs. MUMM GEISLER AND CO., of Frankfort, and Cologne,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finest Brown Creaming Champaigne, in cases of 1 dozen each..... | Rs. 45 | per doz. |
| Do. Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in two doz. cases, at..... | " 32 | " " |
| Do. Scharzberger Mozelle, vintage 1827, in 3 dozen cases, at | " 28 | and 35 |

And a small quantity of Farina's genuine Eau-de-cologne.

ALSO,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown's Cantenac Claret, received direct from the proprietors in 1, 3 and 6 dozen cases, at.. | " 18 | " " |
| Cockburn and Co's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at..... | " 24 | " " |
| Superior Hollands from Messrs. William Smith and Co. of Rotterdam at..... | " 25 | per case. |

*Church Lane, 9th Dec.,* 1834.

THE Subscribers to Captain MIGNAN'S Pamphlet on the Neilgherries, are informed, that it will be ready for delivery on the 10th instant, (tomorrow) by applying to Mr. SAMPSON, at the American Mission Press, Bhendi Bazar. The work is printed on English Vellum, and neatly half bound and lettered. The price is seven rupees per copy, payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

## A CARD.

T. FERRAR begs respectfully to invite attention to a small consignment of Millinery, and Baby linen, received by the Lady Raffles, and which is now exposed for sale at his Warehouse. The whole of the articles have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the very best description, and of the latest London Fashions.

Prices moderate, with the hope of meeting with a ready sale.

N. B. any articles taken away cannot be received back.

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T. F. has also the following goods for sale:—Oil cloth for Floors, of different patterns, 52 feet 8 inches long, by 21 feet 2 inches wide, small pattern ditto for Buggys, &c. gilt moulding of sizes for Picture Frames, Bath and hot air stoves, with Fenders and Fire Irons complete, a full size Billiard Table (new) with "Thurston's" Cushions, ornamented Frame, and shifting Panels in the legs, complete with Balls, Cues &c. Rs. 1,100, Billiard Balls, cloth, cues, &c. &c.

*Cardiff Castle, 9th Dec.,* 1834.

## NOTICE.

A EUROPEAN MAN, wants a situation as Servant to a Gentleman during the voyage to England: unexceptionable references can be given, on application to X. Y. at the Courier Office.

*Bombay, 8th December,* 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for sale at the Courier Office.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year, shewing, the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

A SPACIOUS, Airy, and Commodious Bungalow, situated at Camballa, called the Bee-Hive, lately occupied by Captain J. SWANSON. Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GANDY, at his Office, opposite to the town Major's Office.

*Bombay, 9th Dec.,* 1834.

## WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs. 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
*Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.*
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
*Alleppey, 24th Sept.,* 1834.

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## જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની શરકારની એલચીનુ કંતરાકટ કાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેઠલ શાકી કરનારને શાતાકે તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજલો તારીખ ૧ લી જાંનીવારી શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે

એ માલનો જથો કુમેશાંનાં શરેશાતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ દલે શરાશરી ઉતરેકે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની કાડવાનો જે શરેશતો કુતો તે કુવેપકે કાડી નાંખે આકે ને બધો જથો એકંદર એકદમો વધુ કીમત જેકોજ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ અંકે ચારશો પનચોતેર થીબી અડકો લાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરની મુડી મો બાંધી વાંકાંણ ઉપર શરેશાતા પરમાંણે શરકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે

આવતા ફેબરવારી મહીનાંથી જકાડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએ મહીનાંનીએ બધી રાશ આપેઆમો આવશે

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ઘણીએ ૩ પીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએને દીને શરકારની વખારોમોથી નવી ઉચકી લઇજશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ગુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરાકટ રદ તથા બાતલ થશે

નમુનો જેવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંઇ પુછવુ કોએતો કેઠલ શાકી કરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે

જે—કાલકીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની શરકારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપજ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

## FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine fast sailing Ship JOHN ADAM, J. ROACH, Commander; will sail on the 20th of this month. For particulars apply to the Commander, at the Shop of EDULJEE FRAMJEE, near the Bombay Green.

*Bombay, 9th December,* 1834.

## FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

*Bombay, 9th Dec.* 1834.

## FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, Tons, 400 W. MARLEY, Commander, has a poop and superior accommodations, and will sail, the 1st January next. Apply to Capt. MARLEY, at the office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

*Bombay, 9th December,* 1834.

## FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched positively on 14th December.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN, GIBB AND CO.

*Bombay, 9th December,* 1834.

## FOR MADRAS

THE SWALLOW, WILLIAM ADAM, Commander, will leave on the 15th December; for freight or passage, apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Dady's Buildings, 5th Dec.,* 1834.

## FOR LONDON,

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons; JAMES SMITH, Commander, carries a Surgeon, and will sail 10th instant, calling on the Coast for Passengers. Apply to Captain SMITH, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and CO.

*Bombay, 9th December,* 1834

## FOR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA AND MALABAR COAST,

THE fine fast sailing Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will return to Calcutta immediately, touching on the Coast, and will take freight for Cochin, Tellicherry and Aleppee. For passage to Calcutta or Malabar Coast, apply to Captain PETRIE, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

DADY'S BUILDINGS, *9th Dec.,* 1834

## POONA RACES 1834.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 300 P. P. with 500 from the Fund, for all Arabs that have never started before the meeting of 1834.—St. 8, lbs. 4. Heats 2 miles; closed on the 15th October.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Upton's,...G. | A. | H. | Faustus, | 1 0 |
| Mr. Hawtayne's, C. | A. | H. | Master Richard, | 2 1 1 |
| Mr. Brett's,... ..G. | A. | H. | Hastings, | 3 dr. |
| Mr. Bacon's, ....G. | A. | H. | Nimboorie, | 4 dr. |
| Mr. Carr's,... ...G. | A. | H. | Challenger, | 5 2 2 |

1ST HEAT.—A good start—the Horses well together, except Faustus, who held behind several lengths. At the mile-post Richard took the lead, and held it till within several lengths of the winning post, when Faustus came out and won handsomely by a length.—*Time* 4m. 5½sds.

2ND HEAT.—Nimboorie and Hastings drawn. Challenger and Master Richard ran together for a mile and a half. Faustus holding as before. Master Richard then took the lead, and kept it till close to the stand, when he was beat by Faustus by half a length.—*Time* 4m. 8sds.

Faustus having been led away with his bridle from the scales, and his Jockey proving short of weight without it, a reference was made to the Stewards whether his bridle could then be sent for and put into the scale. Their decision was against Faustus, and he was declared distanced.

3RD HEAT.—Run in the dusk; Richard winning in 4m. 11sds.

2ND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each—one mile and a quarter.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Daly's, ...G. | A. | H. | Piaree, 9st. | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. Charleston's, G. | A. | H. | Magie, | 2 | 2 |
| Capt. Upton's, .B. | A. | H. | Wild Indian, | 7 8 3 | 3 |

Both Heats won easy by Piaree; time not taken.

A. URQUHART, *Secretary.*

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. Fendall, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, from Poonah.
Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
Capt. Masters, 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Beavan, B. E. Regt, to Poonah.
Lieut. J Pottinger, Artillery, to Guzeratte.
Capt. S. Robson, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Tellicherry, on Tuesday the 18th November, Captain William John Futterworth, acting Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, to Harriet, second Daughter of Solomon Nicholl, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Bellary, on the 16th of November, the Lady of Lieut. J. W. Strettell, 1st Light Cavalry, of a Son, still born. At Cuddalore, on the 21st November, the Lady of Lieut. Leggett, Commanding the General Depot, of a Daughter. At Secunderabad, on the 15th November, at the house of her father, L. G. Ford, Esq. Supg. Surgeon, Emma, the wife of N. A. Woods, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.

## CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Berhampore, on the 16th November, R. Mainwaring, Esq., fourth Son of T. Mainwaring. Esq., of the Civil Service. At Calcutta, on the 14th November, at the house of the Reverend T. Reichardt, the Lady of W. Boothby, Esq., of a Daughter In Fort William, on the 19th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Swiney, of a Son At Berhampore, on the 10th November, Mrs. J. Concannon, of a Daughter. At Loodiana, on the 7th November, the Lady of Captain Cox, 62d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter. In Fort William, on the 20th November, the wife of Charles E. Burton, Esq., 40th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son. At Meerut, on the 17th October, the Lady of Captain Pratt, His Majesty's 26th Regiment, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 22d November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Captain Henry Coningham, of the Madras Cavalry, to Anna Maria, eldest Daughter of Brigadier Brown, Commanding the Eastern Frontier. At Meerut, on Sunday, the 9th November, George Lewis Cooper, of the Horse. Artillery, to Catherine Mary, only Daughter of the late Robert Chamberlain, Esq., Bengal Civil Service,

DEATH.—At Berhampore, on the 14th November Mr. James Jones, Station Clerk, aged about 70 years.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6th. Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills, Master, from Manilla 5th. October, and Singapoor 2d. November.

*Passengers.*—3 Natives, and 5 Convicts, from Singapoor.

— Do. Ship Lowjee Family, T. H. Johnstone, Master, from China, 17th October, Singapoor 7th. and Point de Galle on the 23d. November.

*Passengers.*—Senhor Nicolas, Lieut. Hannah, and 2 Parsees.

DEPARTURE.

Do. 7th Ship Drongan, John McKenzie, Master, to Madras.

*Passengers.*—Mr. Fell, and Mrs. and Miss Hill.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
Do. STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote.
FREE TRADERS —Boyne, Gilmore, Hero of Malown, Dauntless, Malabar, Elizabeth, Annandale, Duke of Roxburgh, Swallow, William Nicol, Cleveland, Marquis of Hastings, and Lady Raffles
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ann, Fattel Raymon, Charlotte, John Adam, Charles Forbes, and Lowjee Family.
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon Nassareth Shaw.
FRENCH.—Theodore Eugene.

# THE COURIER.

*TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER,* 1834.

The Bengal *Government Gazette* of the 20th. ult. contains a notification, which will be found below, of the arrangements finally made by the Supreme Council for the Agra Presidency. The Governor, it appears, is to have but two secretaries; and as the whole of the political and military business of the territories under him is to be conducted as heretofore, at Calcutta, he will probably not require more, if he does so many. His situation, indeed, a far as we can discover, will differ in little, but the name and emoluments, from that of a revenue and judicial commissioner.

The arrangements, if any, which have been made with regard to the establishment under him, do not appear. It is evident, however, that some separation must take place in the Bengal Civil Service, to secure regular promotion in the two presidencies. This, therefore, probably, is left, for future adjustment.

The *Government Gazette* also contains an order of the Governor General in Council by which several political appointments are placed under the immediate control of the Supreme Government, instead of being indirectly under it, as hitherto. By this means the Political Agent at Bagdad, and the Resident at Bushire are withdrawn from the superintendence of the Bombay Government, and at the same time, it is to be presumed, the right of nomination to their situations.

Since our last, we have received a few London papers of the end of July, from which we have extracted a debate in the House of Lords on the third reading of the Irish Coercion Bill. The subject [illegible] ally under discussion has ceased to be of much importance: but the debate is worthy of notice from affording some further explanations from ministers regarding the last change in the cabinet. This event is still wrapped in some mystery; as, notwithstanding repeated explanations, additional ones are deemed necessary. And, after all, what could have induced Lord Grey to resign rather than turn those members of the cabinet out, who had been acting against him, has not yet, apparently, been satisfactorily accounted for. As for the reasons given by his lordship for the course he pursued, though probably correct, as far as they go, they are evidently supposed to be not the only ones that influenced him on the occasion. In fact some manœuvre, among his colleagues, to remove him, has been suspected, and even attributed to them, both in and out of Parliament; and the alleged offer of the Privy Seal, after his resignation of the premiership, has been urged in support of the charge. In the debate we have alluded to, it will be observed, this question has been discussed at some length; and the leading members of the Cabinet have come forward with a general disclaimer of all intention to rid themselves of their late premier. On the contrary it would seem from Lord Brougham's statements that every effort had been made to retain Lord Grey, as head of the Government, for upwards of a year, during which he had made no less than six attempts to resign. But, on the whole, it must be confessed, though plausible, the explanations are far from conclusive. No good reason is given for Lord Grey's repeated wish to retire; nor is a private correspondence which is admitted to have taken place between the Chancellor and Lord Wellesley very satisfactorily accounted for; and the former is found avowing an opinion in favour of Mr. Littleton's communication with Mr. O'Connell in direct opposition to Lord Grey's well-known sentiments on the subject. A suspicion therefore may well exist, that, if a wish prevailed to maintain Lord Grey as head of the Cabinet, it was, among a certain party, only under restrictions with which he was unwilling to comply. And the course subsequently pursued by Lord Brougham, or at least, that which the Whig and Tory prints both agree in stating him to have taken—apparently not without foundation—in opposition to Lord Melbourne, favors this supposition.

## *CALCUTTA.*

The successful labours of Dr. Mill in deciphering the inscription on the Allahabad column have led to the careful copying and examination of inscriptions upon ancient columns in other places. Notes on three of these are given in the October number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, and in the following passage we are informed of a very curious and unexpected discovery, that the inscriptions on the columns hitherto examined, are not only in the same character, but actually copies of each other:—

"Upon carefully comparing the Bettiah inscription with those of Allahabad and Delhi, with a view to find any other words which might be common either to two or to all three of them, I was led to a most important discovery; namely, *all three inscriptions are identically the same.* Thus, the *whole* of the Bettiah inscription is contained verbatim in that of Feroz's Láth, published in four consecutive plates, in the seventh volume of the Asiatic Researches: and all that remains of the Allahabad inscription can with equal facility be traced in the same plates, with exception of the five short lines at the bottom, which appear to bear a local import. The last eleven lines of the *east* inscription of the obelisk of Delhi have indeed no counterpart in the other two; but this may be also owing to the destruction of the corresponding lines of these two texts, which happen to be, on them, the final and nethermost portion of the sculpture."—*Cal. Cour. Nov.* 21.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1834.

With reference to the Notification issued under date the 14th Instant, relative to the assumption by the Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, of the duties of Governor of Agra, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to promulgate the following arrangements:

There will be two Secretaries attached to the Governor of Bengal and two to the Governor of Agra. Messrs Prinsep and Macnaghten are transferred to the Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Macsween, whose experience of Revenue and Judicial Affairs in the Western Provinces so peculiarly qualifies him for the duties of that Presidency, is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra.

Mr. Macsween will separate and take charge of the Revenue and Judicial Records belonging to the Agra Presidency, and he will at his earliest convenience report, for the consideration of Government, what part of the existing Establishment it will be requisite to take along with him from the Presidency; due regard being had to the proportion of business which will be left to the Bengal Presidency.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be Secretary to the Government of India in the General, Foreign, and Financial Departments.

Mr. G. Alexander to be Deputy to ditto.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Secret and Political, and Revenue and Judicial Departments.

Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to be Deputy to ditto, in the Secret and Political Departments, and,

Mr. J. R. Colvin to be Deputy to ditto in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

Colonel W. Casement, C. B to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Major J. Stuart to be Deputy to ditto.

Captain W. Cubitt to be Assistant to ditto.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the undermentioned Officers holding Political situations, shall correspond with, and be subject to the direct Orders of the Government of India:

Envoy in Persia.
Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.
Resident at Bushire.
Agent to the Governor General for the Affairs of Sinde.
Resident at Travancore and Cochin.
Commissioner in Mysore.
Resident in Mysore and Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg.
Resident at Hydrabad.
Ditto at Nagpore.
Ditto at Catmandhoo.
Ditto at Ava.
Ditto at Lucknow.
Ditto at Gwalior.
Ditto at Indore.
Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana.
Political Agent at Loodhiana (as regards the British relations beyond the Sutledge and Indus.)

The Officers above specified, however, are desired to furnish the local Governments within or adjacent to whose jurisdictions they may be situated, with copies of all the communications of importance which they may have occasion to make to the Government of India.

All other Officers who are employed in the Political Department will apply for instructions and receive their orders from the Governments within the sphere of whose jurisdictions they may be respectively situated.

As regards the subordinate Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Agra, it is, however, hereby provided and declared, that it shall at all times be competent to the Governor General of India in Council to enlarge, modify, or revoke altogether the Political powers with which those Governments are invested by the above resolution, and that the distribution of Political authority now promulgated, must be considered as a special arrangement only.

By Order of His Excellency, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following Acts passed by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, on the 20th day of November, 1834, are hereby promulgated for general information:

Act No. 1, of 1834.

Be it enacted that all Acts done by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Vice President of Fort William in Bengal in Council, or in pursuance of any authority given by the said Governor General in Council, or by the said Vice President in Council between the 22d of April 1834 and the 14th of November 1834 shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the said Acts had been done before the said 22d day of April 1834

Act No. 2, of 1834.

Be it enacted that each of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and to the Government of Fort William in Bengal, shall be competent to perform all the duties, and to exercise all the powers which by any Act of Parliament, or any Regulation now in force, are assigned to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort William in Bengal, and that each of the Secretaries to the Goverement of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, shall be competent to perform all the duties and to exercise all the powers which by any Act of Parliament or any Regulation now in force are assigned to the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India Judicial Dept.*

The Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr H. T. Prinsep, to be Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, in the General, Foreign and Financial Departments.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten to be ditto, ditto, in the Secret and Political and Revenue and Judicial Departments.

The Deputies under the Secretaries to the Government of India will perform the same functions, and hold the same designations, relatively to the Government of Bengal in their several Departments.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## *CHINA,*

ACTION OF THE BOGUE FORTS.

At half past 12 on the 7th September, H. M. S. Imogene and Andromache, under the command of Captain Blackwood, got under weigh to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the war junks in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykoktay Forts. All of them at first commenced firing blank cartridge, and the two forts followed it up immediately with shot, which from the distance fell far short and astern of H. M. Ships. The Junks, about a dozen in number, got as far as they could into the shoaly recesses of Anson's Bay. As H M. Ships neared and got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north, the Imogene standing towards Wangtong Fort on one tack, and the Andromache towards Anunghoy on the other. The Imogene waited until Wangtong had fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her was answered, by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession; the Andromache in the mean while returning the fire of the Anunghoy battery with several well aimed shot, some of which plunged into the parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others past clean through the embrasures. The British fire while it lasted silenced the forts, but as it soon appeared that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to "cease firing on the maindeck." The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel: but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns, after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort, on the island, from which the Imogene received several shots, one of them coming through the side of the Quarterdeck, knocking down and slightly bruising a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast,—a great many more passed between the hammocks and the awning; and the interest which one, new to this species of argumentation, took in such a splendid sight, on a fine day (which it was) now and then received a rude interruption by the whistling of a shot close to the head. The whole of the slow working passage occupied nearly an hour and three quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed H. M. Ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill They ought to have sunk both ships The round stern armaments proved extremely useful. The perfect indifference with which the Louisa Cutter was manœuvred through the passage by Captain Elliott sitting upon deck under an umbrella, must have provoked the spleen of the Chinese, for several of their shot struck her, one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat The Lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion, the cutter being on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as of the forts,—soon after having effected the passage and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged H. M. Ships to anchor below Tiger island.

Perpetual calms or baffling airs kept them at anchor here until the afternoon of the 9th, when they weighed to pass Tiger island.—In the interim the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance; a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred matchlock men took place on the rampart As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than was expected, but the moment the first shot had passed the ships bows a most tremendous and well directed cannonade was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more then 200 yards from it, the parapet overlooking them, The crews gave a loud cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast reached the ships in a spent state, which was answered with grape and canister, and the musquetry of the marines and top men. One of their shot killed the Captain of the Imogene's forecastle and three more were wounded, but not severely. The Andromache had a seaman killed on the maindeck and three wounded. So many thirty two pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the stone parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable A Jos house within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished, more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships then anchored below second bar.—from want of wind.—*Canton Register, Oct. 7.*

## *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

### DEBATES & PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

EXPLANATIONS OF MINISTERS.

On Tuesday, the 29th July, Viscount MELBOURNE moved the third reading of the Irish Coercon Bill. He stated his regret that the affairs of Ireland had been constantly made the arena on which political parties in England fought their own battles. Irish affairs had never received calm & impartial con[illegible] Legislature. All sorts of irritati[illegible] always used in discussing them. said that Englishmen never would a bill as that which he was then, with to himself, under the necessity of su[illegible] He hoped that such a bill never would cessary in England; such a state of things as intended to correct would not be endured here fortnight. Lord Melbourne than read some statist returns which proved how rarely, in comparison wi Ireland, crimes of violence resulting from combinatio were committed in England. In Ireland, no man could hire a servant, take a farm, or make the most common and equitable disposition of his property, without being liable to the attacks of midnight ruffians. It was admitted on all hands that strong measures must be taken to suppress such criminal and murderous proceedings. There was a difference of opinion as regarded the policy of retaining the omitted clauses respecting public meetings. He would repeat his opinion in favour of those clauses. But he did not mean to overrate their efficacy. They were effectual for the suppression of suspicious meetings. Were they now necessary? He disagreed with that passage in Lord Wellesley's despatch which declared that agitation and agrarian disturbances were bound together as cause and effect. He was aware of the natural effect of violent speeches in stimulating an unruly population to acts of violence, but they were not the cause of the outrages committed in Ireland. Therefore the clauses referred to were not absolutely necessary to enable Government to preserve the peace of the country. It was superfluous again to sate the reasons which had determined Ministers to abandon their intention of renewing them: the House was already aware of those reasons. As regarded himself and his own motives for taking office, he would say as the Duke of Wellington had said before him, that he did not feel at liberty to refuse his services to his King and country when the necessity of the times called for them. At the same time, although no man was less insensible to the absence of care and responsibility which belonged to a private station it would be hypocrisy in him to say that he had made any great personal sacrifice in accepting office; for neither was he insensible to the excitement of high occupation and distinction attached to important office.

The Earl of RIPON, in a long speech, expressed his regret at feeling obliged to vote for so severe a measure as the one under discussion. At the same time he lamented the withdrawal of the omitted clauses. He went into a detail of the proceedings relative to the recent breaking up of the Ministy and expressed his opinion that Earl Grey had been sacrified by his colleagues. He concluded by reprobating the advances which had been made to the agitators.

The Duke of WELLINGTON dwelt upon the inconsistency of Ministers, in abandoning the clauses for preventing public meetings, after having so recently insisted upon their necessity for the preservation of peace in Ireland. He utterly disbelieved the assertion that the House of Commons would have rejected these clauses. No Ministry ever possessed the confidence of the House of Commons in a higher degree than the late or present Administration. He should not oppose the third reading and though he should move to restore the omitted clauses he would not press his motion to a division.

The Earl of GLENGALL accused Ministers of having given over the Irish peasantry to factious demagogues and sordid agitators. Their Lordships should not forget that there was a printed record in existence of the estates forfeited after the battle of the Boyne, the name of their present possessors, and of the individuals who had been dispossessed.

The Earl of HAREWOOD also condemned the conduct of Ministers; and argued from the circumstances which led to Earl Grey's retirement, that he had been systematically duped by his colleagues, and most unworthily sacrificed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE justified Ministers in their omission of the clauses referred to. He denied that the documents laid before Parliament proved that the disturbances of Ireland were caused by agitation alone. Ireland was in a state of perpetual disturbance before the system of agitation was commenced. Years ago when the Duke of Wellington was Irish Secretary similar measures to the present were called for though then there was no political agitation. Security meant confidence of the people in the law; and that was not to be given by a measure of this kind. The real evils of the country sprang from other sources than those to which the Coercion Bill applied.

The Earl of HADDINGTON commented in strong language on the late juggling in the Ministry; quoted, in proof of the inconsistency of Lord Brougham, his Lordship's declaration that he would not "press with the whole weight of his loins" on the deluded peasant while he put the "weight of his little finger only" on the agitators. Lord Haddington also complained that his friend Mr. Littleton had been most unfairly treated; as it appeared that a member of the Cabinet had been a partner in his indiscreet communication with Mr. O'Connell It was also evident from Mr. Littleton's refusal to answer Lord Howick's question as to whether any other member of the Cabinet had communicated not only with Mr. O'Connell but with Lord Wellesley, that there *was* another partner in the indiscretion.

The Earl of WICKLOW called distinctly upon Lord Brougham to reconcile his previous suport of Earl Grey's Coercion Bill with his support of the present bill; and quoted a long passage from Lord Brougham's speech on the second reading of the bill, in which the necessity of the omitted clauses was strongly insisted on. He also considered that the House had a right to call for the correspondence between Lord Wellesley and the Ministers on this side of the channel. The conclusion at which the country and the press had arrived was, that there had been a correspondence between some member of the Cabinet and [illegible] Wellesley; and it was necessary for the vindication of Ministers that such a correspondence should be produced, especially as in a regard to this correspondence Earl Grey considered himself, if not betrayed, certainly ill-used.

The Bishop of DERRY expressed his regret at being compelled to vote for the severe measure before the House; but declared that he felt great confidence in Lord Melbourne and Ministers generally.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE remined the House, that Earl Grey had expressly repudiated the notion that he had been betrayed by any of his colleagues. He declared his own high admiration of Earl Grey; and that he would never have retained his seat in the Cabinet, had not its reconstruction been approved of by Earl Grey.

He felt authorized to say, that whatever opinion his noble friend might have formed as to the expediency or necessity of these clauses he would, if he had seen the impossibility of carrying them through the other House of Parliament (which at the time he first proposed the measure, he could have no means of ascertaining.) be the first to say that it would not be desirable to carry them by a bare majority in the House of Commons. The present was an experimental measure. It was easy for noble Lords on the other side of the House to say that those clauses could have been carried in the House of Commons without difficulty. Would they try to do so? ("*Hear, hear,*" *from the opposition.*) Let them

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…resent bill through
…d it happen, if it was
…, that no Member there
…that made to-night by the
…bvious, that under the cir-
…t would be impossible to carry
…House of Commons?
…DEEN protested against the attempt
…asures by a reference to private cor-
…maintained that the most serious dif-
…ly to the conduct of foreign affairs would
…practices as had lately been frequent
…ty.

…ELBOURNE would again state, that it was
…ce of the *disclosure* of the correspondence with Lord Wellesley, that Ministers found it impossible to carry the Coercion Bill in its original form. Ministers had abandoned the omitted clauses from necessity.

The bill was then read a third time.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the insertion of the omitted clauses for the prevention of public meetings.

Lord BROUGHAM then rose to address the House; but the reporters of the *Times* declared that he was frequently inaudible, owing to the rapid and conversational mode of speaking he adopted: he frequently left his sentences, they say, half-finished. He proceeded to defend himself from the attack of Lord Wicklow. He had not abandoned his opinions relative to the clauses alluded to. It had been already stated by Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne, and he should repeat the same thing, that Government was obliged to omit those clauses whether it would or not, under existing circumstances. Earl Grey himself had declared that he would adopt same course. *(" No, no !" )* Yes, he had heard it with his own ears, and could trust his recollection implicitly. [Lord Lansdowne here said, " Earl Grey said he would have advised it." ]Well, that was all the same; Earl Grey would of course act himself as he would advise others to act. Lord Brougham then referred to the imputation upon the present Ministers that they had betrayed the late Premier and to Earl Grey's direct denied of the charge. In the late difficulties, Mr. Littleton and all parties acte with the best and kiudest intentions to Earl Grey.

If there was any motive more than another which operated on those who had acted in the manner which their Lordships had heard described more than once that day, it was the desire to smooth the way of Earl Grey, to make the task of government easier to him, and to prevent that event from happening which all persons both in the Cabinet and out of the Cabinet equally deprecated—he meant the retirement of his noble friend from the head of the Administration. He appealed to his colleagues—he appealed to Earl Grey himself—whether more assiduous efforts—nay, whether more repeated efforts had ever been made by one set of men connected with another in the same Cabinet to retain that man amongst them and to prevent him from resigning than had been made by the members of the present Administration within the last twelve months to prevent the resignation of the late Premier?

Lord Brougham recounted no less than six attempts which Earl Grey had made in the last year to resign. On this point he could speak with some certainty, for in five out of six of the cases in which attempts had been made—and they had all succeeded but the last—to dissuade Earl Grey from his intention, he had taken a foremost part. He knew that a very absurd rumour had gone abroad, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself had long wanted to destroy the late Government, and that they had directed all their efforts to remove its head from it. Now, why was Earl Grey so anxious to retire upon this late occasion? Because he had made up his mind that he would retire at the close of the session, in the session, in the course of a couple of months, or it might be of a fortnight.

But then it was said, as soon as Earl Grey was out, *presto* the Ministry was made up again. Earl Grey himself however, had given a somewhat different account of the proceeding. He declared that he rejoiced that Lord Althorp returned to office; though he would not return himself, having for several months made up his mind to quit it. Lord Brougham also denied that Lord Althorp could be said to have authorized Mr. Littleton's communication to Mr. O'Connell. For himself, he entirely differed with Earl Grey in thinking that there should be no communication with that eloquent and distinguished personage, who was held in reverence by a large portion of his countrymen, and exercised so much influence over them. It would not be possible to conduct the business of Government if all communications with the leaders of Opposition were interdicted.

He had never hesitated to make a statement of his opinions when they differed from those of the distinguished person to whom allusion had been made so often that night; and if any of their Lordships should charge him with dreading that individual, or those who acted with him, he would only say this, that he did not know any man who had expressed himself more strongly against that individual and his supporters than himself, when he had felt it to be his duty; and a painful duty he could assure their Lordships he had always found it to be. He trusted that their Lordships knew sufficient of him to be aware that he would not truckle to any individual; but he would not call it truckling to individuals, or abandoning his duty, to hold forth to them such concessions as were just, and to adopt such course as were conciliatory, provided that such concessions and such conciliatory course were for the safety of Ireland and the tranquillity of the empire. He held such concessions to be wise and statesman-like; and it would be no argument to deter him from taking them, to say that by granting them he should favour and exalt any one given man. His duty was to consider men only as they were connected with the subject; his duty was to view the subject in all its bearings, and to fling all personalities, whether of odium or of favour, to the winds. He had very sanguine hopes, notwithstanding the omission of these clauses, that the bill would be found sufficient for its purpose; and did he not entertain these hopes, it never should have had his sanction. But if, after having made this concession to feelings which prevailed elsewhere, the Government should find that agitation was renewed in the centre of the sister isle, and that the flame there rekindled was spreading to the more remote parts of the country, their Lordships might be assured that they would advise the reassembling of Parliament, for the purpose of applying a remedy to the then ascertained necessity of the case.

After alluding to Mr. Littleton's correspondence with Lord Wellesley, Lord Brougham said—

He was himself also in the frequent habit of corresponding with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He had communicated with him on every subject interesting on this or the other side of the water; and distinctly remembered having asked Lord Wellesley, in private letter, whether, as the Court-martial clauses had been flung over, he could not do with still less of the bill? He never received an answer to that inquiry from Lord Wellesley; but Lord Wellesley wrote a letter to Earl Grey, in which an answer was given by anticipation to that inquiry,—for he believed that the Lord-Lieutenant distinctly said that the question he had put had not given rise to his letter. A great misunderstanding prevailed with respect to the omission of the meeting clauses. It had been said to be the letter sent by the Lord-Lieutenant to Earl Grey. This statement had been repeatedly made, and as often denied. The letter sent to Earl Grey was not the cause of the omission of those clauses, for after its receipt, a Cabinet Council was held, the subject was discussed, and the Ministers came to the unanimous conclusion not to give up those clauses. But he would tell their Lordships what was the cause of the omission of those clauses: it was the communication to Parliament and to the people of that letter, which showed that at one time at least a doubt existed in the minds of those best capable of judging on the subject as to the necessity of the meeting clauses, that convinced every member of the Cabinet of the perfect hopelessness of carrying them.

Lord WICKLOW said, that no doubt Ministers were very anxious to keep Earl Grey amongst them: they had even offered him the Privy Seal. [" No, no!" from Lord Brougham.] Well, it was currently believed that such was the case. He thought still that the correspondence ought to be produced. If agitation did not immediately prevail in Ireland, its cessation would not be owing to the present bill, but to the bargain made with the base part of the country.

Lord BROUGHAM rejoined, that such a bargain was the mere creation of Lord Wicklow's imagination.

As he had mentioned the correspondence which had taken place between him and the Lord Lieutenant, he trusted that, in justice to Lord Wellesley, the production of the correspondence would not be called for. If the letter to Lord Grey was unfit for publication, the correspondence which had passed between him and Lord Wellesley was certainly not less so. (" *Hear! and laughter* ) It related to private and domestic subjects, and would be perfectly unintelligible to the public at large. Some of it was in prose, and some not in prose—some in Latin, and a small part in Greek; and he believed that a more motley correspondence had never before been produced. (*Laughter.*) It was this literary intercourse, which carried on with such a truly classical, accomplished, and great man as Lord Wellesley, that formed the chief amusement of his moments of relaxation from business. But he repeated, that the letter sent by Lord Wellesley to Earl Grey was not occasioned by any thing written by him.

After a few words from the Marquis of Westmeath and the Duke of Wellington, the amendment of the latter was negatived, and the bill was passed.

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### DEBTS OF THE KING OUDE.

Mr. HERRIES called the attention of the House of Commons, on Monday, the 28th July, to the recent proceedings of the Board of Control relative to the enforcement of payment by the King of Oude of debts due to certain British native subjects, the representatives of some Calcutta and Benares bankers, who lent money to the King about the year 1795. The money originally lent was 158,000*l*., at 36 per cent. interest; which would by this time amount to a prodigious sum; but the payment now required of the King of Oude was somewhere between two and three millions. Mr. Herries contended, that the British Government had no right whatever to interfere on behalf of the claimants, who had rejected the terms offered by the King of Oude many years ago. Former Governors of India had refused to interfere, and no reason had been given for taking up the matter now. Yet Mr. Charles Grant, as President of the India Board, had transmitted to the East India Directors a despatch, in which the Governor-General was required to use the influence he possessed, to procure payment from the King of Oude of the debt in question. This the Directors refused to do, assigning good and sufficient reasons for their refusal. The only reply to this, from the India Board, was in substance -" Execute our order;" and no explanation given. Subsequently a *mandamus* was applied for in the Court of King's Bench, to compel the Directors to send out the despatch. These proceedings had been withdrawn; why or wherefore, did not appear; and Mr. Herries contended that an explanation of all the proceedings was highly necessary, especially as the effect of transmitting the despatch would be to wring a large sum from the impoverished inhabitants of a country which, owing to bad government, was already in an exceedingly distressed state.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT entered into a defence of his conduct, in a long and elaborate speech. He explained that the money was lent to the King of Oude at the usual rate of interest, to enable that Monarch to fulfil engagements to the East India Company, whose affairs would have been seriously injured had those engagements not been fulfilled. The creditors of the King of Oude were divided into three classes,—European subjects of England, native subjects of England and subjects of the King of Oude himself. The last-named were forced to accept the terms of settlement which the King chose to impose; the Europeans received more favourable terms: but the native subjects of England were not so well treated. Mr. Grant contended, that they *ought* to have been as well treated, notwithstanding their difference of colour; and quoted at great length the opinions of Lords Teignmouth, Wellesley, Hastings, of several members of the Calcutta Council, of Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Charles Wetherell, of Mr Charles Wynn, and Mr. Canning, in favour of the justice of the claims of the native bankers. He insisted strongly upon the circumstance of these bankers being British subjects, and of their money being actually supplied for the benefit of the East India Company. The money would be paid out of the Treasury of the King of Oude who was possessed of seventeen millions sterling. Mr. Grant ridiculed the idea of noninterference with nominally independent states; and proved, by reference to historical facts, that even after a contrary system was pretended to be adopted, our government of India had been one of perpetual interference. As to the withdrawal of the *mandamus*, that was occasioned by another mode of proceeding being agreed to by the India Board and the Board of Directors, which rendered the process in the Court of King's Bench unnecessary.

Sir ROBERT PEEL condemned the conduct of the Board of Control. If they interfered to procure the payment of this debt, which appeared plainly by the exorbitant interest stipulated for, not to have been contracted under any British guarantee for repayment, Ministers might as well interfere to procure the discharge of Poyais Bonds.

Mr. HUME said that the claim was a just and valid one; that Sir Robert Peel did not understand the subject; and the India Bord had done what was right in the affair. Here the discussion was closed.

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## THE MOUTHPIECE OF THE MINISTRY.

We have never denied that there is one subject upon which Ministers have shown matchless courage, and a resolution to go all lengths, even in advance of public opinion, and to accomplish a full measure—that subject, we need not add, is their own praise. No one can accuse them of indecision, vacillation, or want of energy in this respect. Whenever they get upon their own merits they are forward, confident, bold, and uncompromising. It is easy to distinguish between the work of the common sycophants and paritzans, and the sincere commendation which the mouthpiece of a party passes upon its members and their measures. The marks of the labour of love will be recognized in an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, headed " Tory Proceedings and State of Parties." There we see, that so long as a man is minister he is all excellent, of the first talents and the purest purposes; but as soon as he goes out, it is found that there is no cause for regret, that a better man is appointed, and the country delighted with the change. The secession of the four members of the Grey Cabinet is described in p. 509 as " unfortunate," but in p. 515 we learn that " The vacant places in the " Cabinet were soon filled—and in a way to give " unusual satisfaction, with the exception of Lord " Auckland. But this temporary discontent " arose from Lord Auckland not being sufficiently " known to the country. A mistaken rumour " gained ground, that he was a half-and half re- " former, *and resembled, in some of his opinions, " those Ministers who had quitted office.*" So that Lord Auckland suffered in opinion, because he was suspected of a resemblance to some of those Ministers whose resignation had, in a preceding " page, been lamented as unfortunate." This is a handsome compliment to the dear departed.

The retirement of Mr Stanley is described as a lamentable loss to the Liberal Government, and he is said (p. 511) to unite the most happy talent for debate to the powers of a man of business in a rare degree of perfection. But we need not grieve, and wring our hands, and beat our breasts, and tear our hair, at the loss of such a paragon, for we have the consolation of finding, soon afterward, (p. 518) that Mr Spring Rice will do quite as well—nay, that he is the equal of the late Colonial Secretary in talents and expertness. One of the Irish Novelists tells a story of a sportsman who, meeting a peasant with a fine woodcock (the first of the season) in his hand, begged to look at it, and stroking down the plumage of the bird as in admiration of its beauty, engaged the fellow in conversation, and slily slipped the woodcock into his pouch, and substituted a jack snipe, which he continued stroking as he had stroked the woodcock. The peasant, when his story was out, observing with wonder and consternation the diminished size of the bird under the caressing hand of the sportsman, called out, " Arrah! be aisy, Master dear, or you'll be stroking him down into a wren." The *Edinburgh Review* will surely stroke its phœnix into a wren by its manner of handling substitutes. In the mid-process, however, Mr. Rice is about as like Mr. Stanley as a jack snipe is to a woodcock. Upon the retirement of Lord Grey there is the same consolation. Earl Grey is described as all that is great; but Melbourne, who succeeds, has, in wondrous perfection, all the qualities for a statesman and a minister. So there is always balm in Gilead.

His natural abilities are of the first order, and his accomplishments are on the same scale—an impressive speaker, formed on the best and most classical models; a man of large and comprehensive views, matured by extensive reading; a functionary, whose habits of business, and capacity for despatching it, have no superior; in private life, one of the most amiable and universally beloved characters that ever appeared in society.

The *Edinburgh Review* thus shows the impracticability of a Tory Government:—

The people seem, however, quite determined that they shall never more bask in those blessed regions. And we wish for a moment to contemplate what would have ensued had the Ministers dissolved a government which no hands but their own can destroy. The immediate consequence would have been an attempt to form a Tory Ministry. Now, no man of ordinary reflection can doubt that this would have been the signal of a universal ferment in the whole country; and, first of all, of a resolution by five-sixths of the House of Commons, bringing that body into instant conflict with the Crown and the Peers. A dissolution of Parliament, therefore, must have been the immediate result. But what would this have produced? No doubt the Tories might succeed in a few places—in some Scotch counties, and some English burghs and counties—where they retain some sway, and had only been defeated in 1832 by the influence of liberal Government and the animation of the Reform Bill. But suppose that the whole body of county members had become so much less liberal, as to present the reverse of their present aspect—that, instead of 120 for the liberal party, and 60 for the Tories, there would have been 120 for the Tories, and 60 for the new Opposition—in Ireland, the change would at once unite the radical with the moderate party; and there would be 70 in Opposition, and 35 for the New Tory Ministry. This would leave upon these two branches of Irish members, and British members for counties, 155 for the Government, and 130 for the new Opposition—no great balance, and yet the only favourable account the Tories could look to, in nearly all the towns their chance would be desperate.

All, then, concurs to demonstrate what would be the immediate result of a dissolution of Parliament under a Tory Administration. Perhaps a few more radical men might be returned, and perhaps here and there a Whig might be displaced by a Tory; but the majority would certainly be against the Government; and therefore the Ministers would be driven out amidst the loudest execrations. Then would be installed a Ministry liberal, and with a vengeance. Adieu now to all mitigations of reform! Farewell all half measures—all moderate and gradual improvement! The Crown, the Peers, the Commons, must all now put their hands to the good work. The Peers must undergo a change. The conflict—the collision—long spoken of—will indeed have arrived;—all men will agree that a large new creation has become necessary; all men will admit that the Peers, unreformed, were the real cause of the mischief; all will allow the measure of retribution to be most condign. There are none so besotted as to shut their eyes to the truth, that a House of Lords, which sets itself always against the people, cries out for Tory Ministers when the people demand more thorough-going reformers, lends itself to every intrigue for changing a Ministry whom the people are resolved to support, and resents every moderate reformation of abuses;—that such a House of Lords would not be suffered to spread anarchy through the land, and to place in hazard the very existence of the State and all its institutions. Therefore, the truth must be told, how unpleasant so ever to noble ears, that the consummation desired by so many Peers—an attempt to make a Tory Ministry,—would speedily end, not only in an ultra-liberal Government, but in a reformed, that is, a well-diluted House of Lords.

This seems to be no great calamity; but presently certain writers are charged with an eager anxiety to force on a crisis by the attempt to make a Ministry of Tories, whence the Reviewer infers a wish that confusion should reign in the country, that editors might be enabled to rule the sinking state. Why, the noble and learned writer has shown that the worst effect of the attempt to carry on a Tory Government would be the reform of the House of Peers. He has said that a House of Lords which sets itself against the people must not be suffered to spread anarchy through the land, and that, by the experiment of a Tory Ministry, the reformation would be precipitated; why then complain so bitterly of those who would hasten so desirable an object? So much for the reasoning; but for the fact, let us ask who are the journalists professing liberality, who have represented the Tories as fit to rule, and who have attempted to make a Conservative Ministry? The allusion is obvious enough, and the statement is false—a mere coinage of resentment. We quote the passage, that our readers may judge of the temper and truth, as well as of the argument and consistency of the Whig oracle.

With the attention of two useful and popular names, the former Government continues under Lord Melbourne at its head instead of Lord Grey.

This has, we verily believe, given universal satisfaction to the friends of liberal principles throughout the country. The objectors are a few individuals chiefly connected with the press; and it must be admitted, that for some time past, the portion of the daily and weekly press to which we allude, has been absolutely incomprehensible. The objects of unceasing attack have been the members of the liberal Government, and of these Lord Althorp chiefly. Any thing more offensive to the feelings of the country has seldom been attempted. The man best beloved and most universally respected of all statesmen of the day, and who commands, by his sound sense, and his unsullied character, the confidence of the people and the people's representative, beyond any man living, is daily held up to contempt and even hatred, by the chief paper among those pretending to the character of liberal! There are some who pretend to see through the motives of all this: we shall not attempt to dive into them. Whatever be the motives, the effect is certain. Without in the least injuring the Government, these writers bring sufficient discredit on themselves. The most charitable cannot avoid suspecting some personal feeling to lurk beneath all this rage against one or two individuals; and the eager anxiety of these journalists to force on a crisis, by the attempt to make a Ministry of Tories, and the consequent dissolution of Parliament, seems really to betoken some wish that confusion should reign in the country, and enable editors of newspapers to rule the sinking State.

The loss of Lord Grey is most deeply to be deplored. We have fully expressed our opinion on this head in the preceding pages. But that Lord Melbourne has shown the greatest talent and firmness in the execution of a most difficult office in very critical times, every one knows. * * No wonder that sanguine hopes are entertained for a Government formed under his auspices. Such a man may well despise the sneers of a few newspapers, possibly under the guidance of disappointed individuals—certainly influenced by some personal feelings, and which would represent Lord Althorp as unworthy of trust, and the Tories as fit to rule.

It would give us sincere pain, could we think that such writers represent truly the sense of any considerable part of the community: on the contrary, we are persuaded that the people will before long convince these journalists how highly they disapprove of their conduct. If the reconstructed Ministry were not to receive the support of the country, the state of our affairs would indeed be desperate.

" If the reconstructed Ministry were not to receive the support of the country, the state of our affairs would be indeed desparate." Our affairs! Whose affairs? We should be sorry to suppose that, in the event of such a misfortune, the state of the writer's affairs would be desperate indeed; and what else can he mean? It cannot be supposed that the state of the nation would be desperate if there were not in its councils Lords Melbourne, Althorp, and Brougham, or Mr. Sring Rice, Mr. Ellice, and Mr Abercrombie. " We trust we have " within this land five hundred good as they." If they were suddenly, by the course of nature, removed from us, society would not perceive the necessity of dissolving—people would not say, Government is at an end. We believe that we could do without them, and we believe we can do with them, if their Coryphœus will not nauseate with his fulsome praises on the one hand, or, on the other, exasperate by his foul misrepresentations of those who hold independent opinions. And see, by his own showing, how unreasonable is this writer. He tells us that only a few individuals connected with the Press are dissatified with the late brilliant arrangements, that those individuals are heretics who deny the divinity of Lord Althorp, that they discredit themselves, and that the people will before long convince them how highly they disapprove of their conduct. Well, in this case, why be so angry, why so warm, why in any degree concerned, why moved to utter one syllable on so harmless an error, carrying with it its own punishment? If the people will punish those few persons who are not of opinion that Lord Althorp is one of the wisest and most trustworthy of men, why take so much trouble to paint the blackness of the heresy? There

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is no harm done in the case stated, except to the miserable wretches who refuse to acknowledge a Cato in their Althorp. To their punishment they must be left; but who upbraids the culprit when certain of his coming punishment? It cannot be for warning, it cannot be that the detractors of Althorp should turn from their criticisms and praise, for the principled writer in the *Edinburgh Review* cannot surely mean to suggest that opinions should be professed for sale. But with what other view does he tell journalists that the people will convince them how highly they disapprove of their conduct? Would he think the better of such journalists if, from the fear of unpopularity and the loss of circulation, they suppressed their sincere opinions and uttered the profitable lie? Though the *Edinburgh Reviewer* may not believe it, there are men who find in self-satisfaction a comfort of inestimable value, and who would hold to their sincerity through all its fortunes. Nay, it may be said of truth as Sheridan says of the object of the affections, that it is never loved with full ardour till one has suffered for its sake. There are men, in high place, who suit their opinions to their fortunes; there are others who will be content to suit their fortunes to their opinions. Such are not to be intimidated by threats of unpopularity and its penalties. Men of talents, whose professions are on sale, would do ill indeed in confining them to the market of journalism; they may go to the Bar and look up to the honours and rich prizes of the profession, or they may make their way into Parliament and taste the rewards of the service of the Ministry.

The writer in the *Edinburgh*, in the midst of his abundance, lacks discretion, and hurts (as he ever does, if he be the person reported) the cause in which he labours. There is every disposition to try the present Ministry fairly; but the extravagant praise of it, and unjust and intemperate attack upon those who cannot join in the worship of its idols, provokes replies which may strike injuriously in quarters which would otherwise be unassailed. The Ministry in the hands of the *Edinburgh Review* is like Gulliver in the paws of the Brobdignag monkey, who having whisked him out on a house-top began dandling and fondling and cramming him with stuff out of his foul pouch, to the great scandal of the beholders, who were provoked to discharge vollies of stones at the officious fulsome creature, which put poor Gulliver's life and limbs in the most grievous jeopardy—albeit the missiles were not intended for him, but to chastise and chace away his tormentor.—*Examiner, July* 27.

## SPECTATOR.—AUGUST 2.

There is an evident change for the better in the tone of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament since the retirement of Earl Grey. The miserable policy of truckling to the Conservatives seems to have been abandoned. Lord Melbourne wisely and boldly challenges the Opposition Peers to do their worst—to turn him out, if they can—to pass a vote of censure on his foreign and domestic policy, if they dare. Lord Althorp reminds the enraged Orange-Tory leaders that they and Ministers have a Reformed House of Commons to deal with: the good easy man has no longer the fear of Earl Grey and his threats of resignation before his eyes. Lord Brougham adulates Mr. O'Connell; and Sir John Hobhouse once more avows himself the disciple of Radical Reform. Another good symptom is the substitution of the clever and popular Earl of Mulgrave for that (publicly) inefficient Whig Lord Carlisle All this is proof that the Movement has gained by the resignation of the late Premier. The Conservatives are convinced of it; and hence their unbridled rage, and mortification, combined with regret at the egregious blunder they committed in thwarting and harassing the only man who stood between them and the People. Even had Lord Melbourne the inclination, he has not the power to do them that temporary service.

The principal event in the Parliamentary history of the week, confirms this view of the altered position of the Ministry. The inviolability of Church property, and the right of Parliament to apply the surplus after providing for the real wants of the Establishment, were topics tenderly handled during the reign of Grey. Ministers refused boldly to assert either one or the other, and endeavoured to stave off the evil day of speaking out. But the Melbourne Ministry is not a month old before all the scruples, real or pretended, are blown to atoms. They permit a motion to be carried in the House of Commons, which confiscates two-fifths of the Irish tithes at a blow; and thus abandon the ground which they have striven to maintain by every kind of effort and artifice through this session and the last. The right of Parliament to deal with Church property as it thinks fit, is recognized at once by the vote of Wednesday.

To make this clear, let us remind our readers, that the annual value of the Irish tithes was fixed by the Commissioners under Mr. Stanley's Tithe Composition act at 646,703*l*. This tithe-composition is to be converted into fixed land-tax; and in Mr. Littleton's new Tithe Bill, it was proposed to allow the landowners a bonus of from 20 to 40 per cent., provided they took upon themselves the payment of the money before the 1st of November next, collecting the same from the tenants that they paid the tithe-owners. In case they refused to come into this arrangement, the land-tax was to be compulsory composition at the end of five years with a deduction of only 15 per cent. There were also some other parts of the plan which we fully explained when it was first proposed, and which rendered the operation of it difficult and dilatory, and liable to many serious objections on the score of partiality. But all these were removed by an amendment to the third clause of the bill, proposed by Mr. O'Connell. By this amendment, a deduction of two-fifths, or 258,000*l*, is at once to be made from the tithe composition; the landlords are to pay the remaining three-fifths, and all the tenants and occupiers of land are to be freed at once from all future payments of tithe. Thus, at last, this complicated question is simplified. Lord Althorp gave a feeble opposition to the amendment; which Mr. Littleton, Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. Abercromby almost supported. It was an understood thing that Ministers were "willing to be beaten;" and as most of their wishes are gratified in the House of Commons, they had the satisfaction of voting with Messrs. Shaw, Lefroy, and other politicians of the same stamp, in a minority of 33 to 82. The alteration thus effected rendered the greater part of the bill superfluous; so, on Thursday night, more than a hundred clauses were expunged, and twenty-two new ones inserted by the Committe. Last night, the discussions in Committee were brought to a close, and the report is to be considered on Monday.

The Irish Tithe question, then, is settled in this way: instead of abortive attempts to collect between six and seven hundred thousand pounds from the occupiers of land, the landowners will be compelled to pay three-fifths of that amount, to be repaid them by their tenantry in the shape of rent, if they can get it. But as, in general, the landlords already screw out of their miserable tenantry all they can possibly yield in the way of rent, the payment of the tithe will form a deduction from their present income, as it ought to do. The *appropriation* of this payment in lieu of tithes must be the subject of early legislation. In the mean time, about 390,000*l*. per annum is saved out of the clutches of the grasping Irish landlords, and will form a fund for future purposes of national benefit.

The Coercion Bill was read a second time in the House of Peers on Monday, a third time on Tuesday, and received the Royal assent by commission on Wednesday,—just in time, for the old bill expired yesterday. There was a good deal of sparring among their Lordships on the third reading. Lord Brougham was sadly perplexed in the unsuccessful attempt to reconcile his former advocacy of the omitted clauses with his support of the mutilated bill. He would have done far better had he followed Lord Melbourne's prudent example, and contented himself with the very sufficient excuse of inability to carry the original bill through the House of Commons. But instead of this, the Chancellor floundered in a mass of contradictions and declamation, and superfluous talk about a certain correspondence he is in the habit of carrying on with Lord Wellesley, and which he declares, truly enough we doubt not, is quite unfit for production. One or two facts, however, the Chancellor let out, which are worth notice. He stated, that during the past year, Earl Grey made no fewer than six attempts to resign; and that he had himself suggested to Lord Wellesley the possibility of governing Ireland without the odious clauses for the suppression of public meetings. This garrulous statesman also informed the Peers, that it had been the constant endeavour of Earl Grey's colleagues to save him as much trouble as possible—to smooth the asperities of office, and to make the old gentleman comfortable; in other words, they did as much business as they could behind his back. This is very characteristic, and, we dare say, quite true.

Great progress has been made with the Poor-Law Bill in the House of Peers this week: indeed, in both Houses legislation has been going at full gallop. Bishop Philpotts made a lunge at the bastardy clauses; but it was parried successfully by Lord Brougham and the Bishop of London. The numbers on the division were wrongly reported in the newspapers as 14 and 13, instead of 38 to 14; and though the newspapers hastened to correct the mistake next day, the unsatisfied Chancellor also took the trouble to correct it from the Woolsack, and to add, that the opponents of the bill were beaten hollow both in argument and on the division. The *Times* did not permit this boast to pass; but proved satisfactorily enough, that whatever might be the general merits of the argument, the Lord High Chancellor had grievously misrepresented the law of the land on the point he was discussing.

The bill for admitting Dissenters to the privileges of the English Universities, which passed the House of Commons on Monday, by a majority of 164 to 75, was thrown out last night in the House of Peers. The supporters of the measure, among whom were seven Cabinet Ministers, mustered only 38 present and 17 proxy votes, against 85 present and 102 proxies. Thus the majority was 102. In the majority were the Bishops of Derry and Chichester—only two out of the thirty Right Reverend occupants of the Episcopal Bench. The Duke of Sussex, true to his principles, also supported the measure by his vote.

This result is not of much importance as regards the Dissenters; for the bill, if carried, would only have given them part of the privileges they may fairly claim. They must not relax in their exertions, and their ultimate and perhaps speedy success is certain.

But as regards the Peers themselves, the consequences of last night's vote may be far more serious. Their decision affords an additional proof of their hostility to the general wishes of the Country, as testified by the votes of its Representatives, and their determination to resist the most moderate measures of justice to several millions of their fellow subjects. Were the Peers elected by the Nation, it will not de denied that the result would have been very different; it would have harmonized with that to which the House of Commons has arrived. This state of things must precipitate the remodelling of the House of Peers. In these days men proceed rapidly from thoughts and words to deeds; and it is not impossible that the question of the Hereditary Peerage may be seriously discussed in the next session of Parliament.

## INCOME OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The apologists for Ecclesiastical abuses have hitherto possessed an important advantage over the Reformers, arising from a want of accurate or trustworthy evidence as to the real amount and distribution of Church Revenues. It is owing to this deficiency of information, that so many exaggerated estimates have been formed of the incomes of the Clergy. An exposure of such errors has afforded a kind of triumph to the opponents of Ecclesiastical Reform; who have, on their side, very much underrated the value of Church property. At length, however, we are furnished with an account to which some reliance may be placed. The report of the Ecclesiastical Commission of Inquiry was presented to the House of Commons on Satur, day, and ordered to be printed. From it we learn that the gross annual Income of the Church is 3,723,273*l*.; of which 180,462*l*. belongs to the Archbishops and Bishops, 350,861*l*. to the Deans and Chapters, and 3,191,950*l*. to beneficed clergymen. When calculating the cost of the Church to the country, the amount levied for Church rates ought to be included: this is not less than 6000,000*l*. making together with the above-mentioned sums, the enormous total 4,323,273*l*. The results only of their inquiries are stated by the Commissioners; five of whom, by the way, have seats on the Episcopal Bench, ten at the least are of High Church or Tory politics, and the remaining five are not known to us as holding contrary opinions. A final report, with tables and particulars, is promised: when it is published, our business shall be to "read, mark, and inwardly digest" it.

During the ensuing recess, the statements of the Commissioners should be scrutinized. As their information must necessarily have been procured, for the most part, from clergymen, there is no reason to suspect that the sums above-mentioned are exaggerated. But there are many hidden and uncertain sources of clerical revenue, which may have escaped their search. Persons living on the spot may be enabled to give valuable hints for additional inquiries from some divines, who may perhaps be induced to *amend their returns*. The result of all this will be an Ecclesiastical Reform more or less extensive and substantial according to the courage and honesty, or cowardice and treachery, of the Representatives of the People. The question must come on next session: all the influence and ingenuity of the Right Reverend Bench, all the beating of the "drum ecclesiastic," and all the plausible misstatements of Tory newspapers and reviews, will not stave it off beyond that period.

## O'CONNELL, LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

If the most able and influential Member of the House of Commons is the best fitted to lead it, then we need not despair of finding a successor to Lord Althorp. Mr. O'Connell, "that eloquent and distinguished personage," to use Lord Brougham's language, "who is looked up to with reverence by so large a portion of his fellow countrymen," must be the very man. He is gifted in a remarkable degree with the highest qualifications for leadership—quickness, tact, extensive information, uncommon powers of conciliation, habits of command, eloquence unrivalled in the House, joined to great physical powers, and wonderful industry. He moreover possesses, and has held for years, the confidence of the Irish millions, which no other statesman has discovered the art of retaining. All these advantages have recently enabled him to defeat Ministers on important questions; and in point of fact, it is he who *has* led the House.

To commonplace intellects and dull observers O'Connell's versatility and inconsistency may seem an insurmountable objection. But this very defect in his character as a patriot, will be found highly serviceable in a Minister. Look at Lord Althorp, the idol of the House: is he not versatile and inconsistent to a marvel? Has he not "chopped and changed about" since he became leader of the Ministerial party, with a quickness and effrontery which we question whether even Mr. O'Connell could surpass, adept as he undeniably is in the art of political evolution? Did Sir Robert Peel lose the confidence of his majorities, when he turned his back on his old principles, and carried the Catholic Relief Bill, and repealed the Test Act? Was not the dear Duke a Tory, then a Liberal, now a Tory again; and is not the *dear* Duke still? Look at Lord Brougham, the master-mind of Europe, who contradicts himself every other night, relying as he says, implicitly on his memory, and defying the uniformity of newspaper reports,—look at this formidable politician and intriguer, who mouths in favour of and against the same measures and the same men (O'Connell among them) during the same week: has he lost credit with any except a few disappointed newspaper editors, who, as his Lordship intimates in the last *Edinburgh Review*, have their own reasons for their sulkiness and abuse? Certainly not. Then why make such a fuss about O'Connell's want of political principle and consistency? He is no worse than Althorp and Brougham, Wellington and Peel. In fact, he is no worse than most men; for, as Pope says, when speaking of mankind in general,

"Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes,
Tenets with books, and *principles with times*."

If, however, there should be a few unaccommodating spirits yet in existence, who have an old-fashioned and sincere contempt for trickery, and an admiration for straightforward conduct in public life, we must admit that they will hardly be pleased at the exaltation of the Agitator to the Leadership. But we are not now dealing with persons of this troublesome description, but with a more pliable species of men—the Representatives of the People in Parliament assembled; the majority of whom have voted all sorts of measures with Lord Althorp. It would be too absurd to refuse to be led by the foremost man among them, because he has occasionally been rather profligate in his politics. And, in truth, we do not anticipate any serious objections on that score. So, if Mr. O'Connell will only be a little more cautious and circumspect, and manage the House as we saw him managing the Committee on the Inns of Court the other day, that is, with tact and temper,—if, in short, he will only call to his aid a little more of fashionable dissimulation and coolness,—we shall not be surprised to find him on the Treasury Bench, at the head of a triumphant majority; who will make the old walls of St. Stephen's reecho with loud and long-continued cheering, and "immense laughter," at the wit, drollery, and sarcasm of their Leader.—*Spec. Aug.* 2.

## MISC[illegible]

After repeated postpon[illegible] at length decided upon holdi[illegible] tant meeting in Dublin, to "[illegible] ment of Popery in Ireland." It i[illegible] the 14th of August, in the Ki[illegible] Mansionhouse.

Earl Grey, it is said, is about to [illegible] per some memoirs of his own politi[illegible] times.—*Herald.* [He should get Lord [illegible] "much meditating," to write a chap[illegible] least to add a postscript, on the intrigues of the last four years.]

Arrangements have been made for the sale of a considerable portion of the estates of the Marquis of Anglesey, the produce of which is to be devoted to the payment of an accumulation of debts amounting to about 600,000*l*. The terms of purchase have been agreed upon, and I have been informed that they are of so advantageous a nature that his Lordship will be left in the enjoyment of a rental of 40,000*l* a year after all incumbrances shall have been cleared off. I understand that the Staffordshire, Welsh, and Irish estates are still to remain in the family of the Noble Marquis. The chief portion of the property to be disposed of is, it is said, in one of the English mining districts.—*Correspondent of the Globe.*

LEVEL OF THE BALTIC.—The *Commercial Gazette* of St. Petersburgh, of May 28, has the following:—"It has been remarked that during the last twenty years the water in this port has become considerably lower, and affords a new proof of the correctness of the observations made by the ancient inhabitants of the shores of the Baltic, that the bottom of this sea is continually rising, that the level and body of the water is gradually diminishing, and that the land is increasing on every side. According to the researches of the ancient naturalists, phenomena of this nature most frequently occur in the countries near the North Pole. We can quote as examples the lakes of Denmark, which have sunk so low that some of them are almost entirely without water. Sweden and Norway, 2,500 years ago, formed one island. The town of Pittea, in 45 years, became distant from the sea two miles, and the water receded from Loulea one mile in 28 years. The ancient port of Lodisa is now four miles from the sea, and that of Westerwich two miles. At the time of the foundation of Torneo large vessels could come close up to it, now it is in the middle of a peninsula. The islands of Errgsoe and Caroe, Apsoe and Testeroe, have been for many years joined to each other; and Louisoe, Psaimodi, Magdelane, and many more have become part of the mainland. It was upon these facts, connected with other observations, that Linnæus and Ceslus concluded that the depth of the Baltic Sea diminished four inches in every century, and that in 2,000 years it would entirely disappear. Although more accurate observations made in modern times do not confirm the diminution to be so rapid as this, they concur with the generally received opinion, that the bottom of the sea, in the northern hemisphere, rises in a degree, though the level of the water does not sink. It is difficult to decide which of these two opinions is most correct, but it is incontestible that the mainland washed by the Baltic is enlarging; that the rivers and lakes diminish in depth; that banks are forming in the seaports; and that, sooner or later, the inhabitants of the shores of this sea will be driven to dig canals, and perhaps to lay down iron railroads, in order to maintain their commerce.—*Calcutta Courier, November* 14.

The population of Spain, according to a census in 1798, amounted to 10,351,000. It was generally understood, however, that the jealousy of the people, and all the obstacles usually encountered in such undertakings, operated to a peculiar extent in diminishing the amount. The census, in 1787-8 gave only 13,268.000, of which 988,600 were churchmen; and among these, 61,000 were monks, and 35,500 nuns. There were 480,000 hidalgos; 24,00 merchants; 40,000 manufacturers; 271,000 artisans; 207,000 peasants, 960,000 day-labourers; 220,000 domestic male servants. A census was undertaken in 1826, which was not fully completed, but carried so far as to prove that the number of inhabitants must be considerably greater than the above: it is estimated by Minano at 13,732,000; by Hassel at 13,953,000.—*Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography.*

ANT PLAGUE IN GRENADA.—Their numbers were so immense as to cover the roads for the space of several miles; and so crowded in many places, that the prints of the horses' feet were distinctly marked amongst them till filled by the surrounding multitudes. They made bridges across large and rapid rivers with the dead bodies of their comrades. Every kind of cold victuals, all species of vermin, particularly rats, and even the sores of the Negroes, were exposed to their attacks. A premium of 20,000*l*. from the public treasury was offered to the discoverer of any effectual method of destroying them, and the principal means employed were poison and fire. By mixing arsenic and corrosive sublimate with animal substances, myriads were destroyed; and the slightest tasting of the poison rendered them so outrageous as to devour one another. Lines of red-hot charcoal were laid in their way, to which they crowded in such numbers as to extinguish it with their bodies; and holes full of fire were dug in the cane grounds, which were soon extinguished by heaps of dead. But while the nests remained undisturbed, new progenies appeared, as numerous as ever, and the only effectual check which they received was from the destructive hurricane which, by tearing up altogether, or so loosening the roots of the plants where they nestled as to admit the rain, extirpated the whole race.—*From Montgomery Martin's History of the British Colonies.*

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